The Lions' Pride

SAINT LEO UNIVERSITY • FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 2014 • VOLUME LIII NO.1 • SINCE 1965

University President Reveals His Plans

By Racheljoy Capitola
Editor-in-chief

You have seen him at Freshmen Orientation, most likely wearing a black or tan suit, blue collar shirt, and a colorful tie. Dr. Arthur F. Kirk, Jr., who has been at the University for almost 18 years, recently announced his plans to retire after the 2014-2015 academic year, according to a press release.

Dr. Kirk became president in January 1997. While he has been in office, the campus has undergone dramatic changes. The student population more than doubled during his term; it expanded from approximately 7,400 students to 16,500. Meanwhile, the campus has had 11 new buildings added to its design, including the Donald R. Tapia School of Business.

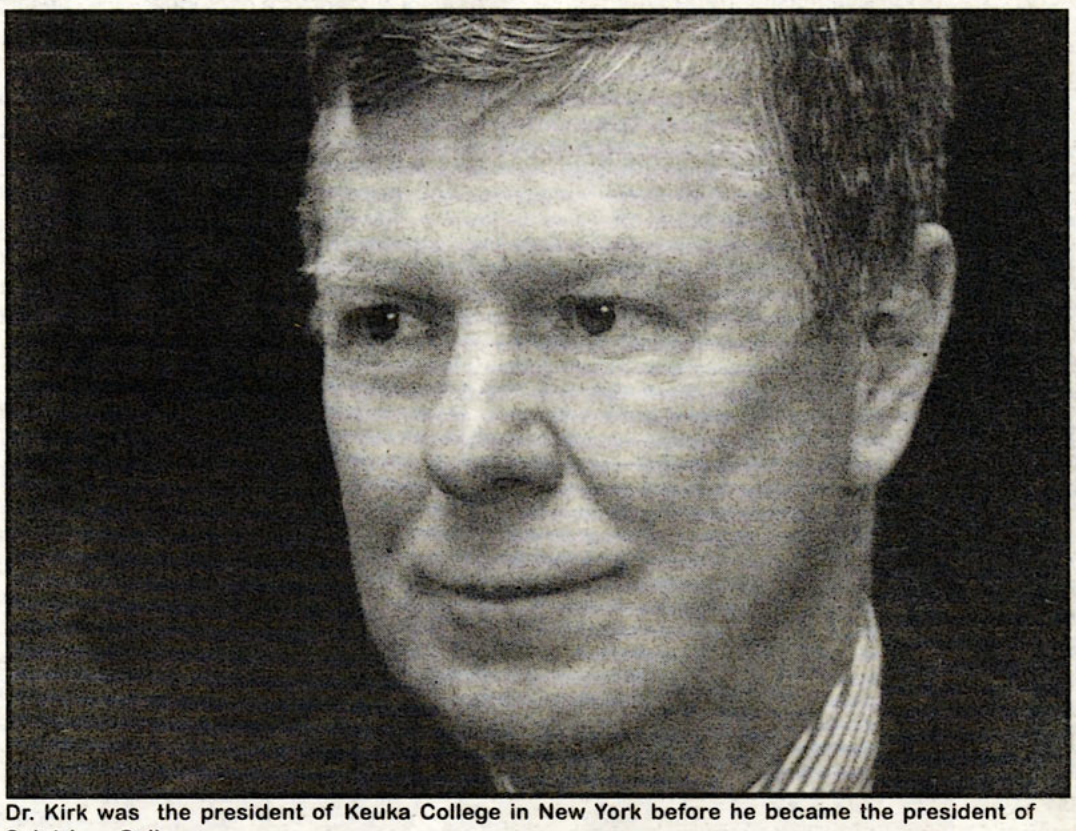

Photo courtesy of Saint Leo Press Release

Dr. Kirk was the president of Keuka College in New York before he became the president of Saint Leo College.

He attributed much of his success from the faculty, trustees, staff, and students who displayed the University's core values.

"Saint Leo University is not about a president; it is the collective seeking each day to go from good to great," said Dr. Kirk.

When he steps down from his position, he said he will miss the students the most.

"They [the students] stand as role models by practicing our core values while on campus and then living them in the world as alumni," Dr. Kirk said.

The Saint Leo Board of Trustees is currently searching for a new president to continue Dr. Kirk's legacy. In the press release, Cindy Brannen, chair of the Board of Trustees, said that Dr. Kirk leaves behind a legacy which lets the University continue to move forward and carry out its missions.

"The university can never repay Dr. Kirk for all he has done at Saint Leo, but we will start by working diligently to appoint a president who shares the university's commitment to its mission, values, and vision, and embraces his legacy of hard work and dedication," said Brannen.

The Florida Panthers' Plight

By Nicholas Santos
Staff writer

The Florida panther is widely recognized as Florida's own official state animal, and is a member of a familiar wild cat species: the cougar. Originally one of the most prevalent and feared mammals in southeastern Florida, the Florida panther has had a long history of dealing with human encroachment – particularly through the destruction of their habitat and the hunting of their species.

As a result, the Florida panther is now one of the planet's most endangered species, with less than 100 panthers living in the wild. This is not a good outcome, as the Florida panther is an umbrella species: because its required habitat is large, many plants and other animals benefit from the Florida panther's presence—and without a healthy amount of these panthers, those plants and other animals are less likely to survive themselves. Because of this, efforts have been made to try and increase the number of living Florida panthers, such as the foundation of controlled breeding environments which are currently taking care of an estimated 100-180 panthers in total.

Two Centuries of Hardship

The origin of the Florida panther's current situation goes back at least 200 years. As a member of the cougar family (also called Puma concolor, a species which lives primarily in all of North and South America), the Florida

Continued on Page 3

Photo courtesy of USFWS

Less than 100 Florida panthers are currently alive in the wild.

Remember: Attend All Classes on Labor Day

Labor Day is a holiday that celebrates and honors the achievements of working class people, and many companies give their employees the day off.

However, this semester, University students have classes on Labor Day (Sept. 1) and should resume their regular schedule.

For anyone who is wondering why classes resume on the holiday, the reason is to keep students from missng two Monday classes in a row and having them fall behind in their curriculum. The goal is to keep students on a balanced schedule.

"Dr. Kirk and the President's Staff made this decision. The rationale is that if classes were not held on that day, Monday classes would not meet until the third week of the term since classes started on a Tuesday. In addition, with classes starting on Tuesday, August 26, taking off on Labor Day would cause a three day weekend the first weekend new students and transfers were on campus. It is our experience that this is not a good practice to provide a lot of unstructured time the first weekend of a semester."

- Edward Dadez, Vice President of Continuing Education and Student Services

Campus News

How to Find the Perfect Master's Program

By Annie Hays
Arts & Entertainment

As the job market continuously becomes competitive, many students are choosing to go to graduate school to get master's degrees. However, master's programs can be extremely expensive and difficult to get into. Besides those drawbacks, students have to find a program that is in their area of interest, which can be difficult since master's programs tend to be highly specialized. This article will provide some tips for finding the perfect master's program with minimal stress.

Before applying to graduate school, it is important to weigh the pros and cons for getting a master's degrees. People get master's degrees for the following reasons: a promotion, higher pay, to change careers, updated knowledge in one's field, to make contacts, to stand out in the job market, and to simply enhance one's education. Some drawbacks to get a master's degree are: they're highly competitive, students may have high student debt, an advanced degree may make a student overqualified for some jobs, location of school may be inconvenient, housing issues, writing a master's thesis is extremely difficult, this degree takes away two to four years of one's life, and most importantly stress.

If the pros outweigh the cons, then read on.

U.S. News, the publisher of the annual Best Colleges lists, recommends beginning the search for the perfect school six months before applying.

The first step to finding the perfect graduate school is to hit the internet. For this article, it will be assumed that the student knows what subject he or she wants to study. One good way to start is to search for "top (insert subject here) graduate programs." This should generate several websites containing lists that some expert or experts put together of 10 to 50 graduate programs throughout the country or even the world. While someone could just start blindly searching on Google for master's programs, not all programs are created equal. Some programs are not fully accredited, and they may not be accepted as valid degrees. Furthermore, colleges with better reputations are more likely to land students a job after graduation.

Next, look through the schools and see what jumps out. It could be the location (i.e. New York City), name of the university (i.e. Harvard), or anything else that strikes the student's fancy. Location is very important in deciding on a program. Studying in a city environment means housing is more readily available, but cost of living may be higher and there could be more distractions than in a more rural location.

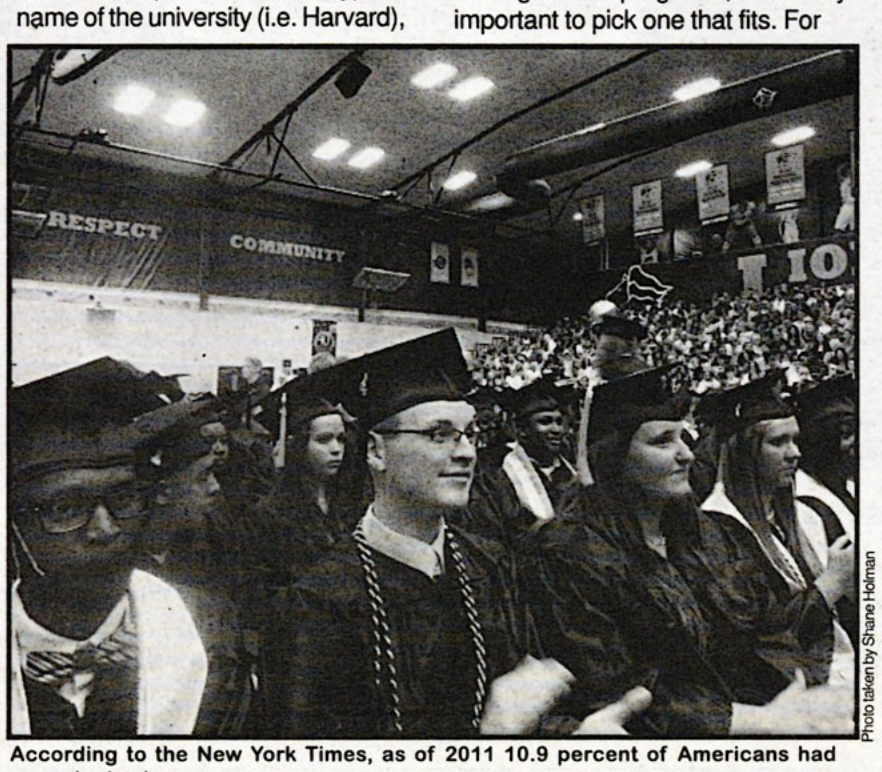

Photo taken by Shane Holman

According to the New York Times, as of 2011 10.9 percent of Americans had a graduate degree.

After making a list of about 20 to 25 schools, it's time for some reading. Some master's programs are designed to be terminal degrees which immediately prepare students for that particular profession. Terminal master's degrees are less focused on research and more focused on actual career training and readiness. However, terminal degrees do not prepare students for a doctorate, which is a consideration, if the student would consider becoming a professor someday. Non-terminal master's degrees are meant to prepare a student for a doctorate, usually at the same university. Students should talk to people in their prospective field to see if a doctorate or terminal master's degree is preferred.

The next step is to find a program that suits the student's interests. Graduate programs are more specialized than undergraduate programs, so it's very important to pick one that fits. For example, if a student is trying to find a journalism school and is interested in broadcast journalism as opposed to print journalism, the student should select a school that has a broadcast program.

Then students have to look at some very depressing numbers: tuition and acceptance rates. The average cost of business graduate school for four years is $102,355 according to John A. Byrne at Poetsandquants.com, a site dedicated to helping students interested in business graduate school learn about different programs. That cost doubles for law students who end up paying about $285,000 for four years according to Am Law Daily.

Fortunately, at some colleges, fellowships are offered to some graduate students. Fellowships allow the graduate student to teach freshmen level undergraduate classes or be an assistant to a professor while the student takes graduate classes. The student can have tuition waived and be given a stipend. To apply for these positions, students have to fill out an additional application along with their master's program application.

Unfortunately, online students who do not live on campus do not qualify for fellowships. For these students and those who didn't get a fellowship, there are many scholarships and grants available through the school and from outside sources. As a last resort, student loans are an option.

Acceptance rates can also be a deciding factor when applying. Graduate programs are much more competitive than undergraduate programs. According to U.S. News, Ivy League schools such as Harvard and Dartmouth have an acceptance rate of less than 10 percent. It's a good idea to apply to some prestigious and competitive programs as well as some "safety schools." Safety schools are not a student's first choice, but in case Harvard and Yale don't work out the student will still have somewhere to go in the fall.

Once the field is narrowed down to about ten schools, try talking to some people who completed the program. A simple Facebook search should turn up pages for the graduate schools where students can contact current graduate students and alumni. Perhaps even more important is for the student to find people working in his/her field of interest and shadow someone at work. As mentioned before, graduate school is a huge investment so a student must be positive that this is the right field to get into.

Students at the University who are interested in graduate school should check out the Career Planning page at http://www.saintleo.edu/resources/career-planning.aspx or see Career Planning in Saint Edward's Hall room 102.

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Letters To The Editor

- 500 word maxium
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- Students: Include name and year
- Faculty: Include name and rank
- Please include a phone number to verify authorship
- We reserve the right to edit for grammar/spelling/libel or publish.
- Send submissions to **thelionspridenewspaper@gmail.com**

Florida Panther Continued from Page 1

Panther was hunted very often by humankind between the 1800s and early 1900s. As carnivores, the species was seen as a threat to humans, human livestock, and game animals, and as a result, bounties were placed on the entire panther species throughout the U. S. by 1832. Out of all of the cougar subspecies that were hunted in the southeastern U.S., Florida panthers suffered the most; because of an increased level of human encroachment in their habitats, the subspecies became nearly extinct by the 1950s and was added to the list of U.S. endangered species in 1973.

Because of the ever-dwindling number of living Florida panthers today, the lifespan of the species has been decreasing. Normally, wild Florida panthers tend to live an estimated twelve years in the wild; however, the small population size makes them highly susceptible to disease and genetic disorders. This is primarily because their main source of food, the white-tailed deer, has mercury in its body.

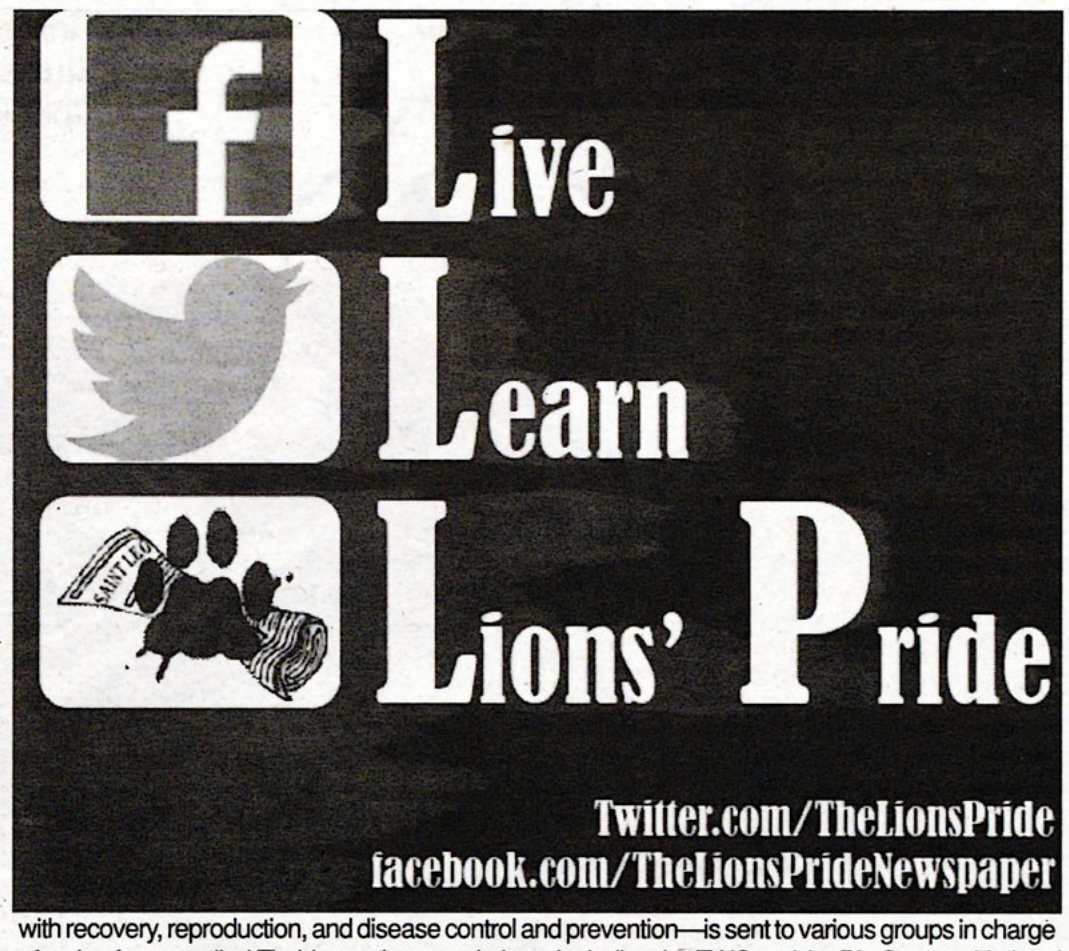
Most prominently, however, the Florida panther is threatened by motor vehicles. Based on a series of data collected since 2008 by floridapanthernet.org, nearly 150 wild Florida panthers have died, and over 85 percent of those panthers were killed by being struck by a motor vehicle. So far this year (2014), 17 wild Florida panthers have been killed, and exactly 75 percent of those panthers were killed by a motor vehicle. The rest of these deaths are caused by shootings—despite the fact that hunting/shooting Florida panthers is illegal—and diseases, among other things. With this information in mind, it is no wonder why there is currently a strong desire to help keep the small Florida panther population alive. This is done primarily by rescuing as many Florida panthers from the wild as possible.

Delivering Florida Panthers to Safety

One of the ways in which Florida panthers are lured to the safety of controlled environments is a rather creative one: by using "Calvin Klein Obsession for Men," a cologne product by Calvin Klein Inc. which contains a chemical scent that is very alluring to various subspecies of cougar. This type of "bait" has also been used to gather visual data via motion-sensing cameras in the natural habitats of the Florida panther, an important aspect of monitoring the health and status of the subspecies.

Another way in which the population of Florida panthers is cared for is through a monitoring system known as Panther Pulse. This system, founded by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), allows for most of the known Florida panther population to be monitored by electronic radio collars. Along with the visual data of the motion-sensing cameras, these devices make it easier to record data on births, deaths, and various other information about Florida panthers. These collars are usually given to panthers once they make it to one of the many controlled environments which are designed to support the life of Florida panthers.

The radio-collared Florida panthers are monitored three times a week every year, and data is collected from the radio-collars via scheduled flights from aircrafts. In addition to the amount of births and deaths within a given time frame, the information that the aircrafts receive from the collars is highly vital to keeping the Florida panthers alive. The data collected—used to help with recovery, reproduction, and disease control and prevention—is sent to various groups in charge of caring for controlled Florida panther populations, including the FWC and the Big Cypress National Preserve (BCNP). These groups are also in charge of sending the aircrafts which collect the data.



Refuges and New Homes

Organizations like the BCNP and FWC have all teamed up to provide assistance to the declining Florida panther population – a difficult task considering the limited amount of suitable space for a Florida panther to live in as well as its small population size and susceptibility to sicknesses. However, the challenge isn't stopping these organizations from attempting to turn around the decline; for instance, the FWC created a refuge system specifically for the Florida panther subspecies called the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge – one of the 58 other refuges established under the Endangered Species Act. This refuge alone has been cited as the most important refuge for Florida panthers in recent years because of its high number of female panthers and its high healthy birth rate. It is located in Naples, Florida.

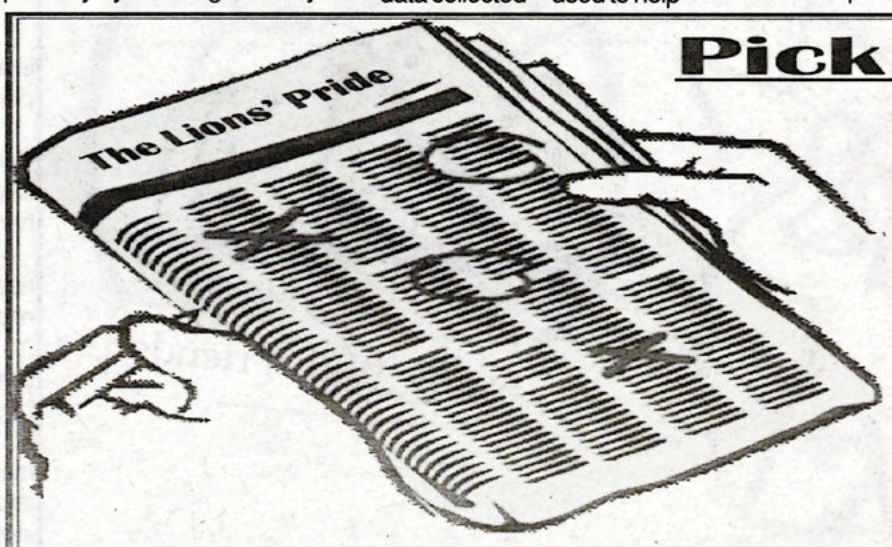
The mission of the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge is: "To conserve and manage lands and waters in concert with other agency efforts within the Big Cypress Watershed, primarily for the Florida Panther, other endangered and threatened species, natural diversity, and cultural resources for the benefit of the American people."

According to bigcatrescue.org, a website dedicated to helping preserve the lives of various cat species including the Florida panther, any plan that focuses on saving the Florida panther requires three points of action. These include the provision of additional habitats, the creation of programs to help breed panthers, and the exploration of cross-breeding with closely related subspecies (such as the Texas cougar) as a way to increase lifespan by creating healthier panthers.

Recent developments in studies of the Florida panther support the idea that these points of action are the only things standing between the revival of the panther and its extinction. Additionally, through the efforts of organizations like the BCNP and FWC, research, breeding, and public education have all helped to bring knowledge of the Florida panther's situation to a broader group of people.

Ordinary Citizens Can Help, Too!

So what exactly can the average person do to help with these efforts to save the Florida panther? It takes only a short time to speak out and let others know about the Florida panther's situation—and it takes only a desire to help to support groups and services fighting for the cause. So long as humankind does its best to inform others about the Florida panther and continue to support it, time will ensure that their species has a future. To learn more about Florida panthers, visit www.floridapanthernet.org.



Pick The Lions' Pride

Positions:

- Contributing Writers are campus/community reporters who cover news, features and sports articles.
- An Assitant Online Editor will aid the Online Editor in duties concerning keeping the online newspaper current and exploring audio visual journalism.
- A Multi-Media Editor leads the newspaper staff in the latest technological advances in audio and visual media.
- No prior experience needed to apply.

Contact Us
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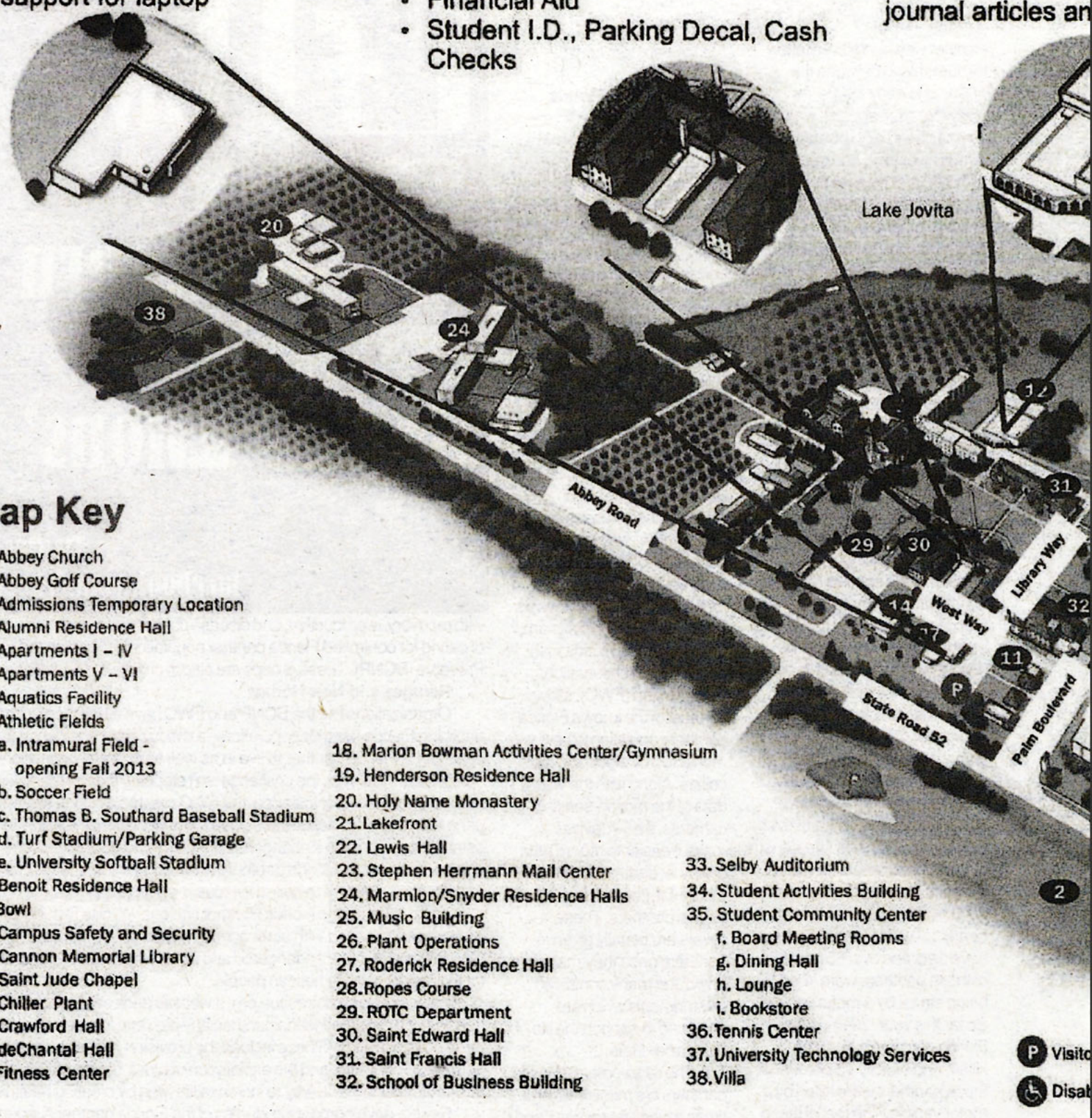
Advisor Valerie Kasper at
valerie.kasper@saintleo.edu

University Technology Services (UTS)
- Basic tech support for laptop

Trane Stop
- Financial Aid
- Student I.D., Parking Decal, Cash Checks

Daniel A. Cannon M
- Computer lab with
- Inter-library loans
- Databases - full te journal articles an



Map Key

1. Abbey Church
2. Abbey Golf Course
3. Admissions Temporary Location
4. Alumni Residence Hall
5. Apartments I – IV
6. Apartments V – VI
7. Aquatics Facility
8. Athletic Fields
   a. Intramural Field - opening Fall 2013
   b. Soccer Field
   c. Thomas B. Southard Baseball Stadium
   d. Turf Stadium/Parking Garage
   e. University Softball Stadium
9. Benoit Residence Hall
10. Bowl
11. Campus Safety and Security
12. Cannon Memorial Library
13. Saint Jude Chapel
14. Chiller Plant
15. Crawford Hall
16. deChantal Hall
17. Fitness Center
18. Marion Bowman Activities Center/Gymnasium
19. Henderson Residence Hall
20. Holy Name Monastery
21. Lakefront
22. Lewis Hall
23. Stephen Herrmann Mail Center
24. Marmion/Snyder Residence Halls
25. Music Building
26. Plant Operations
27. Roderick Residence Hall
28. Ropes Course
29. ROTC Department
30. Saint Edward Hall
31. Saint Francis Hall
32. School of Business Building
33. Selby Auditorium
34. Student Activities Building
35. Student Community Center
    f. Board Meeting Rooms
    g. Dining Hall
    h. Lounge
    i. Bookstore
36. Tennis Center
37. University Technology Services
38. Villa

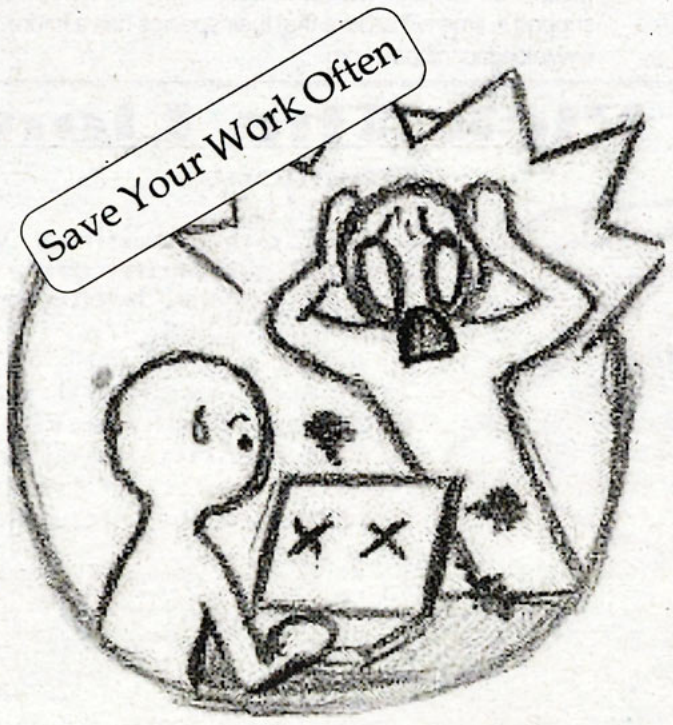
P Visito
Disab

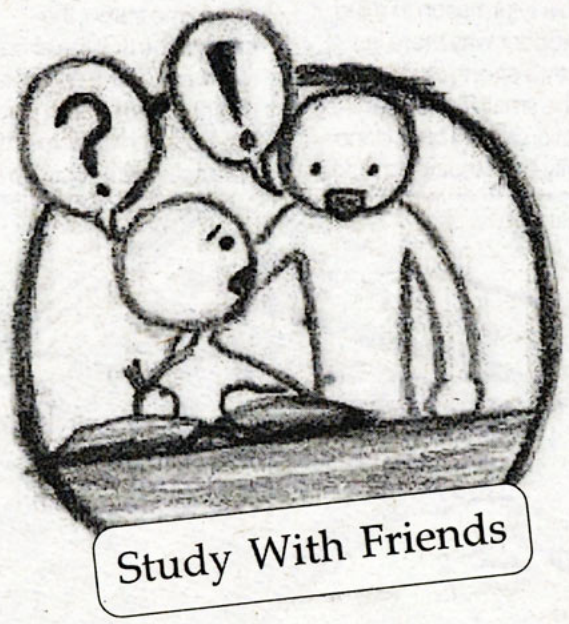
Campus Highlights for Mind, Body and Soul

By Jessica Miller
Layout Editor

Snacks for Growing Minds:

- Daniel A. Cannon Memorial Library: Offers a variety of free tea and coffee to students on the main floor.
- Learning Resource Center: Has free coffee, tea, hot chocolate and popcorn to help keep students going while they're studying.
- Fritz Donut Shoppe: Open from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. The shop sells donuts and coffee for students and staff that lack the time to have a set-down meal in the Dining Hall.
- Lions' Lair: There are many items from floss to paper plates to a wide range of food for students to purchase. However, many students who have the unlimited meal plan too easily forget the advantages of bonus bucks and penny meals. Unlimited meal plans come with $100 of Bonus Bucks each semester can go a long way at Lions' Lair. And Bonus Bucks can be used on anything within Lions' Lair, and can be used to treat someone to a meal in the Dining Hall. Penny meals are compiled of an entrée that changes nightly, a bag of chips and a fountain drink for a penny from 10:00 p.m. to midnight.





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- Learning main attraction of and fields of study student's academ
- Booksto school apparel ar
- Universi laptop related pro Additionally, stud need to contact U

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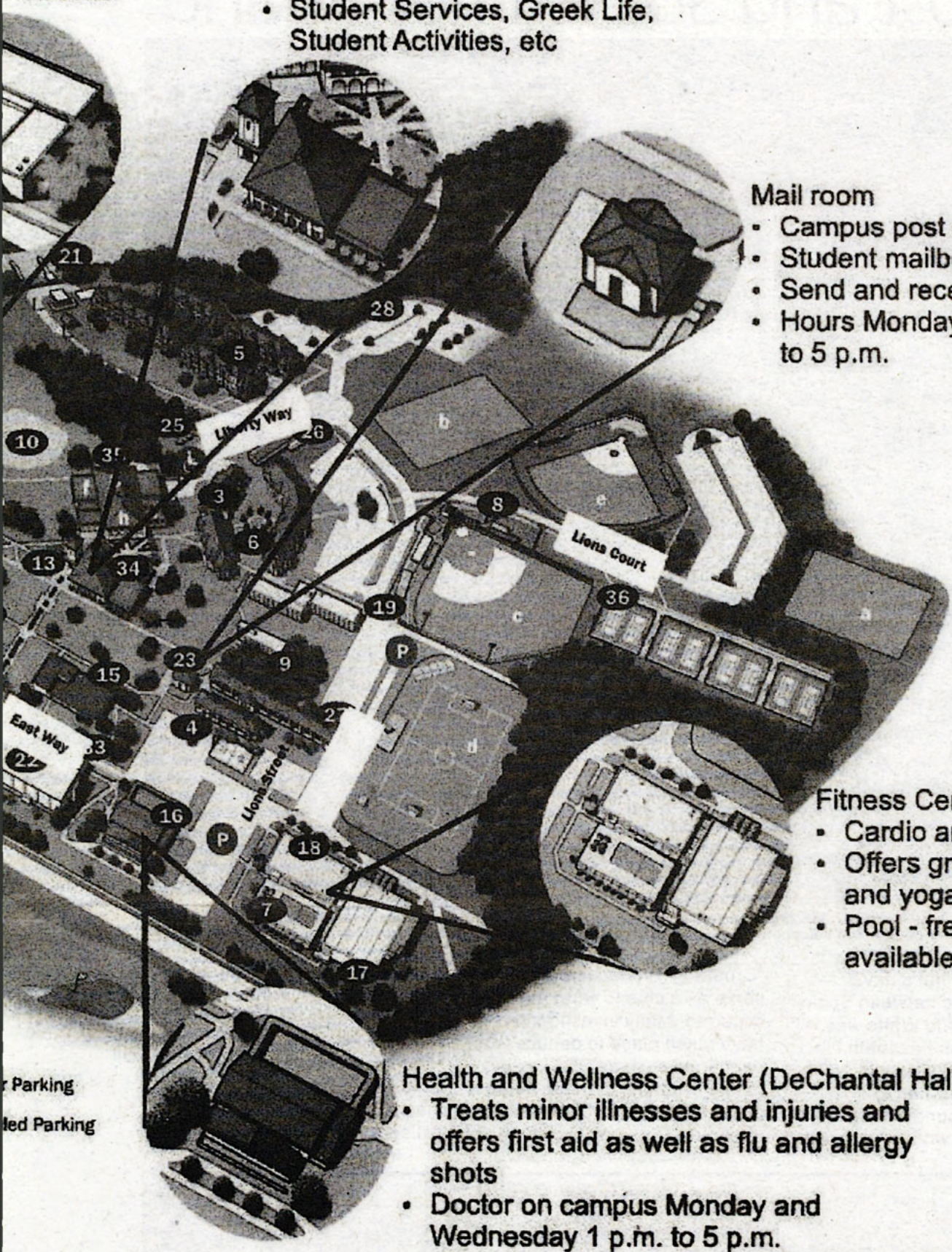
Student Activities Building (SAB)
- Learning Resource Center (LRC) - Tutors, printers
- Yearbook and newspaper office
- Student Services, Greek Life, Student Activities, etc



Mail room
- Campus post office
- Student mailboxes
- Send and receive packages
- Hours Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Fitness Center
- Cardio and weight-lifting equipment
- Offers group classes such as boxing and yoga
- Pool - free to tan, do laps and available for student gatherings

r Parking
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Health and Wellness Center (DeChantal Hall)
- Treats minor illnesses and injuries and offers first aid as well as flu and allergy shots
- Doctor on campus Monday and Wednesday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- Clinic open Monday thru Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

trious Lions:

lanning: Their staff can help students with hips, resumes, choosing a graduate school and eer path.

enter: On Mondays and Wednesdays, the Health skin exams. But that is not all. They provide daily d to stay on top of things, such as pain reliever, adhesive bandages for free.

ng Center: A great place for any student who talk to for whatever reason. Stop in if you ever ling or advice—it's free.

Cannon Memorial Library: Besides free printing, ap copying, there are tutors and librarians who -on-one with writing and finding resources.

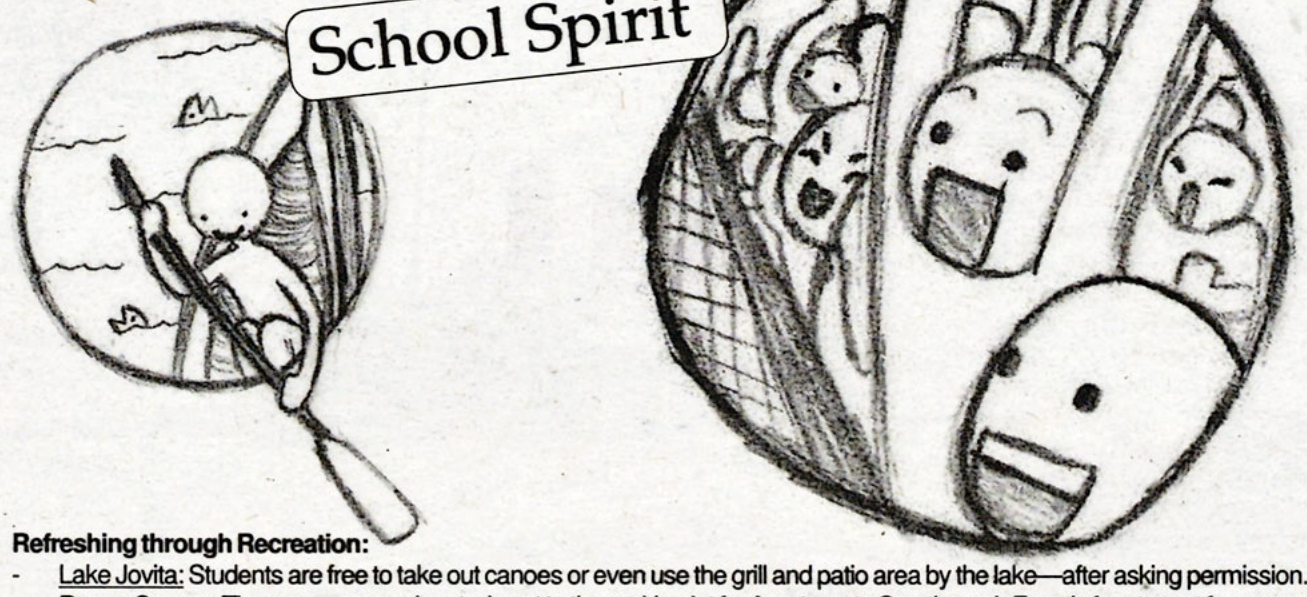
Resource Center: Also offers free printing. The the LRC is the tutoring service. Tutors of all levels can work with students one-on-one to enhance a ic progress.

e: There are school supplies, popular books, d more for students to shop through.

y Technology Services: Whenever there is a blem, UTS is where students want to go.

nts who want to hook up gaming systems online TS.

School Spirit



Refreshing through Recreation:

- Lake Jovita: Students are free to take out canoes or even use the grill and patio area by the lake—after asking permission.
- Ropes Course: The ropes course, located next to the parking lot for Apartments One through Four, is free to rent for groups of twelve or more for a six to eight hour time period by contacting kent.reiber@saintleo.edu.
- Saintleotickets.com: Students can access this website for free or cheaply priced events. Try checking it weekly for updates.
- Sporting events: Home games are free to all University students. Sometimes students who come early to sporting events receive free University themed items to display their Saint Leo pride.
- Arcade: In Apartment Five, there is an arcade center that contains skeeball, billiards tables, air hockey, and several other gaming devices which are free for students to use at any time of day.

Map alterations and pictures completed by Wendy Legorete

Arts & Entertainment

The World's Lost and Sometimes Found

By Craig Graves
Staff Writer

Amelia Earhart, Roanoke Colony, Atlantis, and the Lost Dutchman's Gold Mine among others share one thing in common: they are all lost in history. Well, two things in common really: they are popular discussion topics for conspiracy theorists. Some members of this list of missing parts of history have been found, while others remain lost in the sands of time.

RMS Titanic:
Lost – 1912
Found – 1985

The RMS Titanic was lost at sea in April 1912 after it struck an iceberg and sank. According to history.com, of the 2,223 total people on board the Titanic, 706 people survived its sinking. This means that 1,517 people perished in this tragic event, and of the amount of people who perished, 333 bodies were recovered. The other 1,184 people who perished went down with the ship to never be seen again until the wreckage's discovery. In 1985, an expedition team consisting of French researchers led by oceanic explorer Robert Ballard discovered the wreck of the Titanic using a new unmanned submersible named "Argo."

Roanoke Colony:
Lost – sometime between 1587-1590
Found –

In 1587, a group of 115 settlers landed on Roanoke Island and started up a colony. Later that same year the new colony's governor, John White, sailed off for England to get more supplies, but a naval conflict sparked between Spain and England, and White was urged by Queen Elizabeth I to help fight the Spanish. In 1590 when White returned to Roanoke, he found it deserted and destroyed with only the word "Croatoan" etched into a post to serve as a clue to what had occurred. Many investigations have taken place to deduce what happened such as DNA testing to find relations to those settlers or the Native Americans around the area. "Croatoan" is the name of an island south of Roanoke and the Native American tribe that lived there. In 2007, the movie 'Lost Colony' was adapted from the story of Roanoke Colony, though the movie blamed supernatural beings called wraiths for the colony's

Photo courtesy of www.commons.wikimedia.org

Those caught in the path of the volcano's eruption were encased in ash and subsequently turned to stone in whatever state their last moments were.

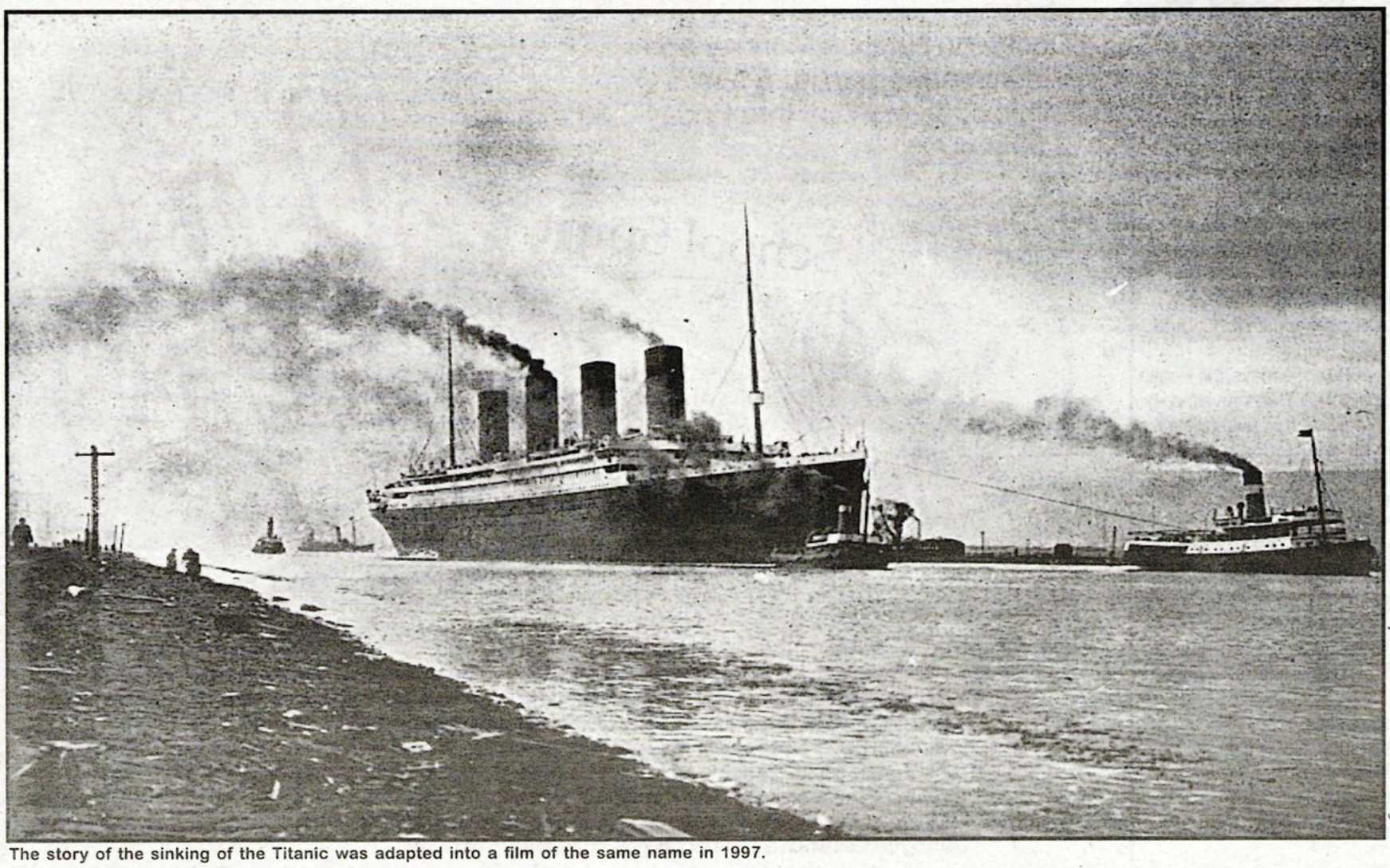


Photo courtesy of www.commons.wikimedia.org

The story of the sinking of the Titanic was adapted into a film of the same name in 1997.

Arts & Entertainment

Photo courtesy of www.commons.wikimedia.org

The disappearance of the famed aviatrix has spawned many conspiracy theories as to what happened to her and why ranging from the probable to the fantastical.

disappearance.

Flight 19:

Lost – 1945

Found –

Flight 19 was a WWII military training flight out of Ft. Lauderdale, FL that flew over what is commonly referred to today as the Bermuda Triangle. According to the Naval Air Station Fort Lauderdale Museum, the flight consisted of five TBM Avengers carrying 14 men and was only supposed to be a navigation exercise and mock bombing. The practice was completed as planned, but the commander reported that he was lost while in transit back to the air base. Bad weather rolled in and the commander mistakenly led the other pilots out to sea where is it thought that the plane ran out of fuel and crashed. During the failed flight back to base, there were reportedly some grainy radio broadcasts from the planes that indicated navigation equipment failing and strange sensations in the crew like hallucinations. Though searches had been conducted looking for the missing flight, nothing concrete has been found of their remains.

Pompeii:

Lost – 79 CE

Found – 1748

Pompeii was a Roman city that was wiped off the map by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE. This city, and other smaller villages, was encased in ash and soot, preserving them in about 16 feet of debris. In 1748, architect Domenico Fontana discovered the ruins of the city. According to britannica.com, the work and excavation conducted at the sites of Pompeii and the other towns destroyed by the volcano have helped archeology become a practiced science. In the years since the discovery of Pompeii, excavation and preservation of the ruined city has provided a look at the last moments of life before the volcano claimed nearly 20,000 lives.

Amelia Earhart:

Lost – 1937

Found –

Amelia Earhart is known as one of the first female aviators and the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1937, Earhart embarked on journey to circumnavigate the world, landing only to refuel and restock provisions. While on the returning leg of her flight, Earhart, her navigator Fred Noonan, and her plane disappeared over the Pacific Ocean. The U.S. Navy and Coast Guard launched one of the most expensive rescue efforts in American history to no avail. In the following decades, hypotheses have been proposed as to what happened to the pilot, her navigator, and the Lockheed Electra she was flying. Some say that she encountered bad weather and crashed in the ocean, others have said that she landed on a remote island to lead a private life, and yet others have said she was shot down and taken prisoner by the Japanese to die in captivity. The official U.S. report is that Earhart and Noonan were unable to locate the fueling station and crashed into the ocean when they ran out of fuel.

Other Lost Things in History:

Atlantis: an ancient island described by Plato in his "Timaeus" and "Critias" dialogues. According to Plato, Atlantis was an advanced nation and sank into the ocean around 9600 BCE. Some scholars believe Atlantis is really the Greek island of Santorini which was destroyed by a volcano in 1600 BCE.

El Dorado: a city of Spanish legend that is supposedly made of gold or has great wealth in gold depending upon the legend. El Dorado has no set location as different stories conflict upon this information. It is because of this contradiction and the mythic nature of El Dorado that it is considered a lost city. Many places today are named El Dorado or a variation of it.

Noah's Ark: a massive ship of Biblical legend said to have saved a pair of every species of animal from a monsoon that lasted 40 days and nights. According to the Bible, this ship came to rest upon the summit of Mount Ararat, but there is not enough evidence to prove this as Mount Ararat is not a hospitable place for people to be looking for ancient arks.

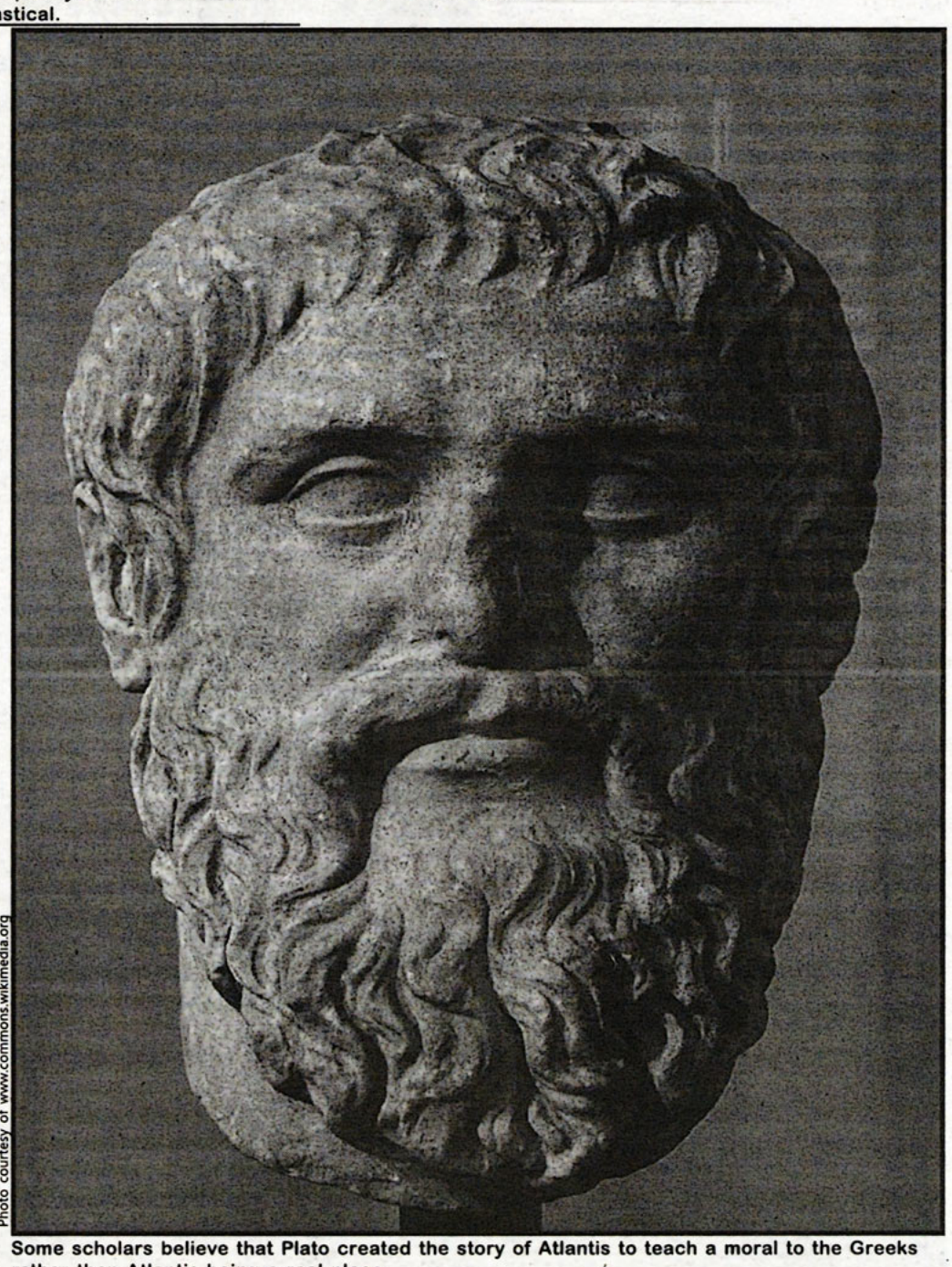
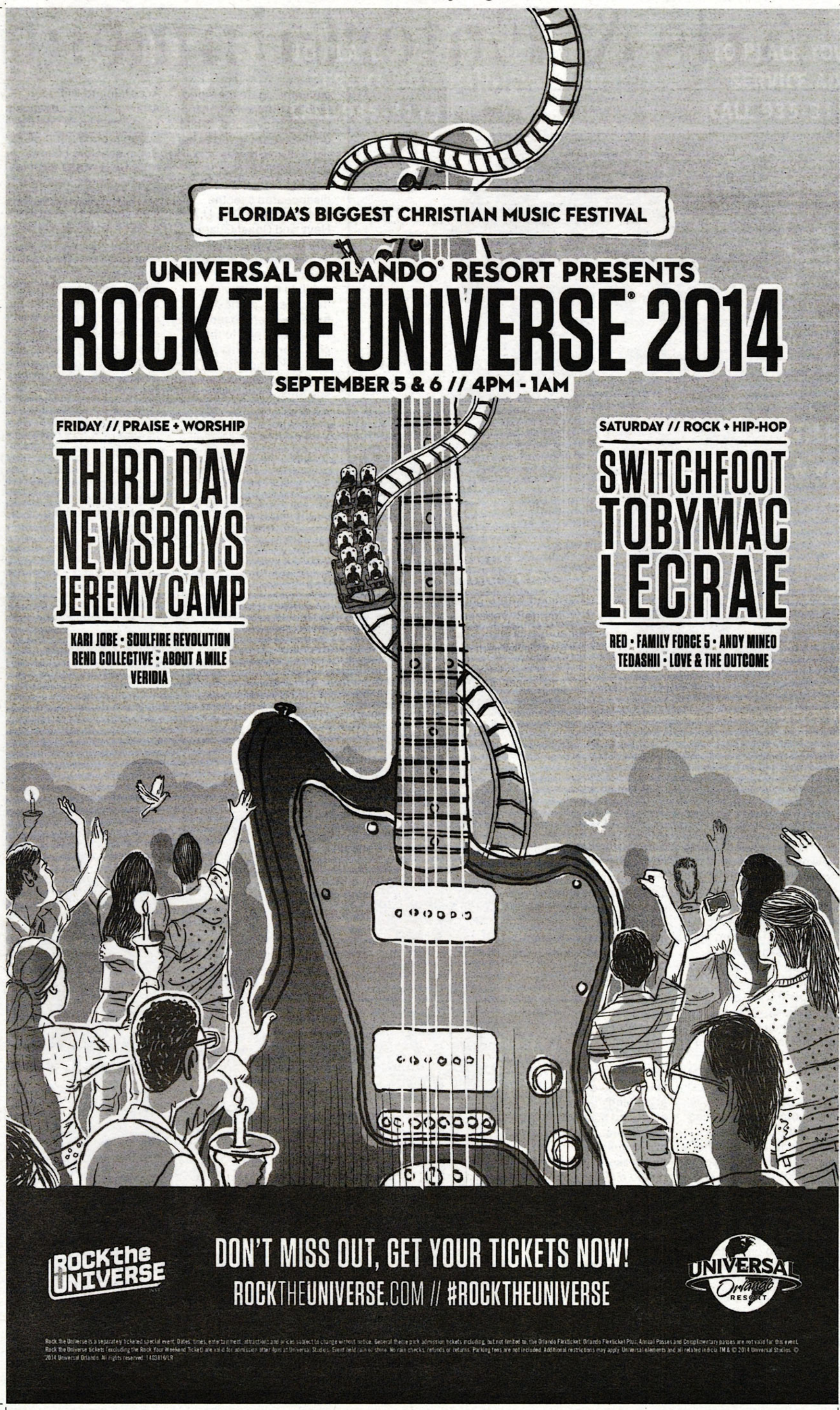


Photo courtesy of www.commons.wikimedia.org

Some scholars believe that Plato created the story of Atlantis to teach a moral to the Greeks rather than Atlantis being a real place.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